VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND V.—AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES—(contd.)

Motion No. 316 (Contd.)

PRESIDENT: We will now take up the consideration of the Demands for Grants. Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair, the mover of motion No. 316, has finished his speech.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): I want to hear the official member on my motion.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, The Honourable member on the other side of the House, who made the motion for a cut of Rs. 5 in the allotment provided under salary to the Bio Chemist, mentioned, at the very outset, that his object in proposing this reduction is only to bring to the notice of Government the necessity for paying adequate attention to such important problems as cattle improvement and supply of selected seeds of improved varieties to ryots. He also said that the Agricultural Department should devise ways and means to increase the out-turn from land. I may submit for the information of this House that these questions have already received the attention of the department. The department is rendering substantial help towards the improvement of cattle by the introduction of the superior milking breed of Scindhi cows in the country, by encouraging its breeding by the sale of young stock at concessional rates to the public, by granting subsidies to private persons who maintain breeding bulls for public good and by providing increasing facilities to save them from diseases.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): On a point of order, Sir. What has the Bio-Chemist to do with cattle-breeding?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*); I stated at the out-set that the mover of the motion wanted to bring these aspects to the notice of the House and so I am now referring to them.

PRESIDENT: The mover of the motion let himself to wander right through, and so the Government member also is following him up stage by stage. (*Laughter.*)

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the cattle farm at Easanthimangalam, in the Tovala taluk, has been abolished?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes, temporarily, as a measure of retrenchment.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is there any idea of restoring it?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*); That question will be considered when financial conditions improve.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): What is the gain that the Government have made by giving effect to this measure of retrenchment?

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MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : About Rs. 2,000.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : In their review of the work of the department during the year 1108, the Government say:

> " The sale of a few calves of Scindhi breed cannot go far to improve the cattle of the State. The Department must pay greater attention to the improvement of cattle. "

What has the member to say with regard to that ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : The Department *is* paying more attention to the matter.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether there is a cattle farm anywhere in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram, Eraniel and Kalkulam ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : None, at present.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is not South Travancore a very important agricultural centre ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : It is.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : വടക്കൻ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും കന്നുകാലി വളർത്തുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഏർപ്പാട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): കന്നുകാലികളെ വളർത്തുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രത്യേകം ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ വിത്തുകാളകളെ നിറുത്തി സംരക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നവർക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തു കന്നുകാലിവളർത്തലിനെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ഏതുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വിത്തുകാളകളെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള എട്ടോ പത്തോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഏതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വിത്തുകാളകളെ നിറുത്തി സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : ഏതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിറുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു പ്രത്യേകം കണക്കെടുത്തിട്ടില്ല പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വിത്തുകാളകളെ നിറുത്തി സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

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PRESIDENT : It looks as though the House is still under the spell of supplementary questions. (*Laughter.*)

Have you finished your speech, Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : No, Sir.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : One question, Sir.

PRESIDENT : Let him finish his speech, please.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : The Department is providing increased facilities for the treatment of cattle belonging to agriculturists. At the time the Department was first organised, there was only one veterinary hospital for the whole State. Now, there are 13 hospitals and 2 dispensaries where cattle are treated free of cost. Adequate facilities are being provided for the breeding of cattle.

In regard to the supply of seeds, I may say, for the information of the House, that the officers in charge of the several Government farms are devoting special attention to the selection of good seeds for distribution to the agriculturists. From the Paddy Farm at Nagercoil alone, we are selling every year seeds for about 2,000 acres of land. The work is being taken up in the farms at Shencotta and Alwaye also.

PRESIDENT : I think the Director will do well to reserve some arguments and points for some of the subsequent motions also, and not exhaust all his arguments now. I am afraid he may have nothing to say under the subsequent motions.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : I want to answer in detail, Sir.

PRESIDENT : You will get opportunity for that. Mr. Velappan Nair, do you press your motion?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) : I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 317

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (Kottarakara).

317. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Bio-Chemist by Rs. 5.

Motion No. 318

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for salaries by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : I may say at once that such motions have been rather loosely put under various items and if they had been examined, perhaps a number of them would have been eliminated or transferred to their various places. But, however, that has not happened; and I should think that, before these motions are brought on the agenda, they must be previously examined carefully. Of course, I do not blame the Honourable

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members at all. Because they glance through the budget page by page and whatever strikes them as being important to come under a particular head, according to their own understanding of it, they put down in the motion. I think it is our duty none the less to examine them carefully beforehand and give them the order of preference. The motions which refer to bigger grants may come at first and the motions which refer to smaller grants may take their place later. That has not been done. In the absence therefore of a better order, I am merely following the order in which the motions are placed before me.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : My object in moving this cut as put down in the agenda is to suggest that the Department of Agriculture must take the necessary steps to see that all lands fit for paddy cultivation in the State are brought under cultivation so as to get the maximum yield possible. It is admitted on all hands that paddy is the most important food produce in the State. Even though there are thousands of acres of land fit for paddy cultivation in the State, it is a fact that the paddy cultivated in our State is not sufficient for the consumption of the people of the State. Year after year, paddy worth crores of rupees is imported into our State, so that the needs of the people may be satisfied My point is that such a state of affairs must not continue. We must see that, as far as possible, our country is self-sufficient at least in the matter of the paddy that we want. The least that we could do in the matter is to see that all the lands available in the State and fit for the cultivation of paddy are actually brought under cultivation and that cultivation is done in an intensive and extensive manner so that the maximum yield can be obtained. Then and then alone may we go in for the imports from other countries to make up the deficiency that may be found in the paddy that we need. The Report of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries makes mention of this fact, namely, that the paddy produced in this country is not sufficient for the consumption of the people here. I will just refer to a particular passage. It reads—

> " Paddy is the most important food crop in Travancore. It occupies also the largest area amongst the cultivated crops. Still the total quantity of paddy produced annually accounts only for about three-fourths of the requirements of the people. It is the aim of Government to increase local production as far as possible and for this purpose they are throwing open for paddy cultivation all lands suited to it. They are also increasing facilities for irrigation by spending more money in the improvement of minor irrigation works and the question of carrying out these works on a more extensive scale and on a well-planned scheme has already been taken up by them. The Agricultural Department, on the other hand, is tackling the problem of introducing methods of intensive cultivation by means of experiments and demonstrations. The details of the work done during the year in this direction by the Department are shown below. "

So, as stated in the Report, the Agricultural Department is mainly concerned in demonstrating to the people how cultivation could be done in a very profitable and successful manner by conducting experiments and demonstrations in different parts of the country. My point is that the department should not confine its attention to this particular aspect

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[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

of the question alone. They must, by co-operating with the Co-operative Department in the State, see that the people of the country who own small bits of lands are able to bring them into a common lot and that the lands are cultivated on an intensive scale, so that the demonstrations and experiments conducted by the department may be made use of by the people. Otherwise, however successful the demonstrations may be, the people who own a few cents of land could not derive any benefit out of them as they may not be in a position to invest the necessary funds on such bits of land. So the first thing that the department should do is to try to see if they can co-operate with the Co-operative Department and to see whether it is possible to put the bits of land owned by several people who are not capitalists into one common farm and to conduct cultivation on an intensive scale, as demonstrated by the department.

Another point which I wish to emphasise in this connection is that, apart from the lands owned by the middle class and the poor people of the State, there are many acres of land owned by the capitalists of the country. A large portion of such lands can certainly be brought under cultivation and they are now lying barren and waste. My submission in this connection is that the department must move the Government, if necessary, to make the necessary legislation whereby such lands if left uncultivated will make the owners liable to be penalised. Only after bringing all the land in the State that is fit for paddy cultivation under actual cultivation should we resort to importing paddy from other countries.

There is another question which should be borne in mind by the people of the country as also by Government. There is nowadays a move among the British Indian Provinces to see that some sort of import duty is levied on the paddy from foreign countries, so that the low price of the paddy to a certain extent at least may be increased. So far as some of the British Indian Provinces are concerned, it may be profitable to them to some extent. But so far as we are concerned, in the present state of affairs when we are importing to a large extent paddy from other countries and when there is acute economic depression, the fact that paddy from outside is available at such a low price is a very great source of relief to the poor people of the country. If it is found that some sort of import duty is imposed, the necessary and natural consequence of it will be that the price of paddy will automatically go up. That would mean that the people of the country will have to suffer on account of that also. Further, the sorry spectacle is that the imposing of a duty is entirely out of our hands. We are practically helpless in that matter, so that, however much we may exert ourselves, it would be of no avail. This is a fact which is borne out by our past experience. So we must see that our country produces as much paddy as possible, by bringing all the lands fit for cultivation in our State under paddy cultivation and by taking to cultivation on a

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large scale, in an intensive and extensive manner also; and the department must take the necessary step either by moving Government or by co-operating with other departments to achieve this object.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion. At the very outset, I submit that I am in entire agreement with all the suggestions that the Honourable mover has made in this connection. In order to supplement them, I must, suggest that the Director of Agriculture must co-operate with the Conservator of Forests and find out the lands available for disafforestation and registry in the State inside the reserves. I mean the wet lands that are available in the State and that lie idle in the reserves—so that these lands may be given in registry to the people who are engaged in agriculture and agriculture may be developed in the State.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I oppose the motion. In doing so, I want to bring to the notice of the House the utter impracticability of the suggestion underlying the motion. I am afraid that, even in case the Government member were to accept this motion, it will lead to frittering away the energy of the department and also will cause loss to Government. I can understand that, if this motion were moved some five or six years back, it would have been very proper and fit to be considered by this House. But now we know that the economic depression is very acute and is affecting the cultivators of paddy so much that the people have begun to fight shy of cultivating paddy. In other words, paddy cultivation which is largely done by the people in South Travancore has begun to be abandoned and the people are trying to see whether they cannot take to any other cultivation. Last year, in the budget session, the Land Revenue Commissioner by way of reply to a question said that the paddy was selling at the rate of Rs. 5 per Nanjinad *kotta*. It is only a year that has gone by and paddy is now sold at Rs. 3-8-0 or Rs. 3-12-0 or at best at Rs. 3-14-0 per *kotta*. Thus the situation is growing more and more calamitous to the ryots of my place and it is no wonder that they are sunk in despondency, being driven to the wall. They have become impatient and desperate of their present condition. Nobody knows where this will lead to.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): May I know from the member whether the paddy now produced in the State is sufficient for the needs of the country?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Certainly not. When we can get paddy for a song, so to say, from outside, I maintain that there is no incentive to produce more here at the cost of heavy taxation and of costly expenditure for cultivation; and there is no reason why we should not take the paddy from other places at a much cheaper rate. I assert that the people are not prepared to continue to cultivate paddy because there is no temptation for it. That is also how a sensible and reasonable man will think about it.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know from the member whether the paddy fields are allowed to lie waste?

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MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): They are being abandoned and I ask the Government to make an inventory of those lands lying uncultivated in Nanjinand.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): May I know from the member whether the imposition of an import duty on paddy will not affect the people?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I was tempted to put a question whether the mover was not prepared to impose a duty on the import of cocoanuts. I am sure that the whole House would be up against me if I said that there should not be any import duty on cocoanuts. As for cocoanuts, so also is the case for paddy. If there is difficulty if no duty is levied on the import of cocoanuts, the difficulty is all the more for the cultivators of paddy if there is no import duty. Import duty on both cocoanuts and paddy is highly necessary. The Government of Travancore will at once come and say that they are helpless in the matter. That is why I do not even go to the extent of moving the Government to accept the import duty on paddy. If this motion is really meant to be practicable, I am afraid the intention and the pious object of the mover is not going to fructify; because there is no temptation for paddy cultivation under the present circumstances of heavy taxation and low price of paddy.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Supposing as a result of scientific cultivation, the yield increases one hundredfold, will it not be profitable concern then?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Scientific cultivation should be made accessible to the ordinary cultivator. There is no capitalist in South Travancore as there is in North Travancore. The lands in South Travancore are parcelled out in bits, and at best about three acres of land are owned by an average individual family. In North Travancore we are told that a certain gentleman owns one thousand to two thousand acres of *punja* lands.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Was it not to get over that disability that co-operative cultivation was suggested?

MR M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I can understand co-operative cultivation. But we are far far behind in the matter of the so-called co-operative cultivation, as we find that the Co-operative Department inculcates not co-operation but mutual non-cooperation and disunion. When such is the case why should we talk of impracticable things?

MR M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Does the member say that we are not capable of improving the present position?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Unless we are prepared to throw away our helplessness and begin to help ourselves and our Government begin to assert that we have also got a claim for self-protection which should compel recognition by the British Government and unless encouragement is given by a good remission of tax to paddy cultivators in Travancore, it is impossible to make any improvement in our present deplorable plight.

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Sir, my point is that there must be a working suggestion. People are not willing to take to paddy cultivation as the Director of Agriculture says. Paddy cultivation in South Travancore is almost ruined. That is the working of the Department there. I am not here to blame the Department. But that is the helpless condition to which we have been driven.

MR T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, the question raised by this motion is a very important one. It may appear to be an innocuous motion or one of an indifferent character. But it is not so. We hear so much now about the export and import duties of various other articles. There is constant agitation for the repeal of the export duty on cocoanut products. Paddy seems to have been more or less shelved at least from the operation of public attention. It is very unfortunate. The growing evil in our agricultural system, particularly in the cultivation of paddy, is due to the fragmentation of land. Sir, some years ago I happened to read the writing of Dr. Mann of Bombay and I studied it with some care and came to the conclusion, and I hope other members also who read it will come to the same conclusion, that something must be done by the State to prevent fragmentation. While in other countries the authorties concerned are trying in every direction to prevent our legislatures have been trying to encourage the splitting of the land. I do not condemn it, because social system requires it. The law of partition has become necessary. And we have the law of partition. But we should consider that we also have the means of improving the agricultural lands and shape the facilities for fragmentation. Sir, the Government have not been able to do anything in the matter and the people on their part also have not done anything. We have a few cents of land fragmented and useless for any economic production owned by various private individuls who are supposed to be cultivating them. A person who has got four or five *paras* of land cannot tackle it. He cannot have the necessary manure from year to year. So agriculture in Travancore has become a very unprofitable occupation. I can very well sympathise with Mr. Sivatanu Pillai in the remarks that he has made. I know the conditions prevailing both in the north as well as in South Travancore. But I cannot agree with my friend when he says that in north Travancore all are very extensive holdings. Of course, there are a few extensive holdings there also. There also the rule of fragmentation has become a common thing which affects the welfare of the State. Some kind of legislation is necessary to prevent this fragmentation. Without legislation, nothing is possible. Western countries have entered into the field of economic agriculture and they are making profit out of it. Therefore the Travancore Government should realise that, if we have to do any thing to help agriculturists for the regeneration of agriculture, something must be done to induce them to pursue the occupation. Agriculture should bring some profit. This is possible only by legislation.

The question of export duty I do not propose to discuss. I wish to enter a very strong protest against the proposal of any person saying that import duty must be imposed on paddy. Poor people are not able

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to get food. I protest against any suggestions as to the import duty on paddy. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he protests against the import duty on coconut?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I do not want to give a haphazard answer to that question. I have looked carefully into this matter and, to me, the question is a very difficult one. There is the adjournment motion coming about it a few days afterwards.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, the very important question that is involved in the suggestion made by the mover of this motion is not the question of imposing duty or a legislation against fragmentation or any such thing. According to me, the question is whether we can be self-sufficient with regard to our food stuffs or not. All other methods, fixing of import duty, legislation against fragmentation and all others, are methods to reach the goal of self-sufficiency. The opposition, presented to this problem by M. Sivatanu Pillai makes a decision of this question, as to whether we should be self-sufficient with regard to our food stuffs or not, imperative.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I say that what I meant was that we cannot wait till we become self-sufficient?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, that does not affect my argument. The question is whether it is wise for the Government to adopt such steps as to make the State self-sufficient with regard to our food-stuffs. The only question is whether it is wise to keep up the present policy in depending upon Burma and other countries for our food-stuffs. For the time all may look very good, in these days when there is no difficulty of communication. When food-stuffs can be got from Burma with such convenience, everybody can say that it is philanthropic to get paddy from out-side. But it is, in my humble opinion, a short-sighted philanthropy; because when once a war or some other calamity happens and if paddy from Burma could not be got to our doors, then the question will have to be considered whether it was wise for our State to have neglected the cultivation of paddy.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Sir, a word of explanation. I was also in favour of making Travancore self-supporting in the matter of paddy. My only point was that we should not wait till the State is in a position to make itself self-sufficient in the matter of our food-stuffs.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, every country in the world is trying to make itself self-sufficient with regard to food-stuffs. Italy has followed this policy. Mussolini, its leader, has fixed a date of which Italy shall be made self-sufficient with regard to its food-stuffs He did not, for a moment, consider the hardships that may be caused to the poor people by not getting paddy at the cheapest rate. He thought it legitimate to decree that under all circumstances the country should be made self supporting. Sir, I am not an expert in this matter, I have not investigated into this matter sufficiently

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well. If it is possible by any means to make our State self-supporting in the matter of our food-stuffs, I think it will be a wise policy. Any amount of sacrifice for that, for a temporary period, will not be too much. With regard to the question whether we can make our State self-sufficient in the matter of paddy, I think, there was a period in the history of Travancore when we were actually exporting paddy to people outside the State and the Government were collecting large amounts as export duty on paddy. I do not think it is a forlorn hope that paddy cultivation can never be much profitable in Travancore. That is a matter which the Government have to consider and investigate most minutely and see whether it is possible to make our country self-sufficient with regard to paddy. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, it will be seen from the object specified by the mover of the motion that he wants both extensive and intensive cultivation of paddy on a larger scale because he has suggested that all uncultivated lands should be brought under cultivation and that provision should be made and facilities provided to get the maximum yield out of the lands cultivated. Therefore, without concerning ourselves with a prospective law or some other proposal for the betterment of paddy cultivation, we want the official member to prove to this House and to the country at large the very elementary factor that paddy even under the present circumstances could be cultivated in such a way as would enable the poor cultivator, however poor he may be, to combat the evil of economic depression and that as to whether it will be possible for the Department to make suggestions on the following lines:— that is, whether with smaller outlay, outlay as it is resorted to now, the Department would be able to ensure to the agriculturists a greater amount of yield if the conditions prescribed by the Department are fulfilled.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is the member aware that the yeild from land in Nanjnad is not able to meet land tax ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Exactly so. That is what the mover has suggested: *viz* that maximum yield ought to be made possible from the cultivated lands. Is it possible as in the case of Nanjinad lands themselves that the cultivator would be able to get a hundred-fold increase if he follows the suggestions made by the Department? That is the question now. Sir, as early as the year 1918, the Economic Development Board brought it to the notice of the Government that there is a real, imperative duty on the part of the Government. The Committee pointed out that there is paucity of grazing lands, of irrigation facilities and of manures as a result of the unwise policy pursued by the Government in the matter of registering away lands. Whether it will be possible for the Travancore paddy cultivator to make his profession worth while and whether he will be justified to entertain the hope that he will be able to pull on with his existence even if he follows the conditions prescribed by the Department, is the question before the House. That is the position of the mover. He wants the official

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[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

member to clarify this point for the benefit of the House and the country at large and say whether we can rely on the Department in respect of improvements in paddy cultivation. If not, we will abandon paddy cultivation altogether and, as suggested by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, resort to some other means of livelihood.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, the question before the House is a very important one and it is not possible in the short time at my disposal to answer all the points. I shall, however, deal with one or two important points raised by the mover. He says that we should do all that is possible to increase the output of paddy so as to meet the demand. Sir, in the course of the discussion, another member said that there was a time when Travancore used to export paddy. My answer to this is that, owing to the steady increase in population and owing to the impossibility of putting up the area under paddy, it is found difficult to meet the demand. The total area, according to the latest statistics, under paddy cultivation is only about 7 lakhs of acres and the population is about 51 lakhs. So, per head of the population there is only 12 cents under paddy.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it not sufficient, we ask for intensive cultivation?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): From the results obtained elsewhere by scientists who have attempted intensive cultivation of paddy, it is not possible to produce so much as we want from this small area.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether there is any cultivable area which remains uncultivated in Travancore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I referred the matter to my friend the Conservator of Forests. He says there is an area of about 2,000 or 3,000 acres of swamps in the forest and that area has already been thrown open for paddy cultivation and there is no other land available.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nelumangad*): May I know whether the member is aware there are hundreds of acres of land in Travancore that are not registered in favour of paddy cultivators?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): No, I am not aware.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the Conservator of Forests told the member that all the area available has been thrown open for paddy cultivation?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I think so.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Can the member tell what amount of paddy is necessary for Travancore for a year?

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MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): From calculations made, we want on an average 9 crores of *paras* of paddy.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): What is the actual yield at present?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It will be between six and seven crores of *paras* of paddy.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the acerage under paddy cultivation has been declining since 1101?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I do not think there is a great fall in the area under paddy. In fact, during the past two years, the area has been increasing.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Does the member know that the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has stated that in 1104 the area under paddy was 6,69,275 of acres and in 1105 it has gone down to 6,65,087?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): If a reference is made to the latest volume of the statistics, the member will see that there is an increase in the area under paddy.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Am I to take it that since 1105 the acreage under paddy has been increasing?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes. But there is not much scope for extending the area under this crop. But if the agriculturists will take to improved methods of cultivation, the output can be increased to a certain extent.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Has not the law of diminishing returns begun to operate in paddy lands in Travancore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, another point about which I wish to say a few words is the necessity for—

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether, during the last 25 years, the average yield per acre of paddy has increased, diminished or remained stationary?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It has increased.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know on wha basis the member is making that statement? I am asking of the average yield and whether it is increasing?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): If we base our calculation on the increase in the population and the quantity which is being imported into the country every year and if we also take into account our requirements, we will find

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[Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai.]

that there is a steady increase in the quantity produced in our country.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is it likely that there will be further increase?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): With better methods of cultivation, there will be some increase till we reach the maximum.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): May I know whether the member is aware that the "back to the land" movement is coming into prominence in western countries?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes. But that is only in western countries and not in Travancore.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): May I know whether the principles contained in that movement can be adopted with advantage in Travancore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): That is our object. We induce educated young men to take up agriculture with a determination to make it yield good profits. But unfortunately, only very few people take our advice and follow this profession.

MR. K PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know what sort of inducement is offered to educated young men to take to agriculture?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Well, educated young men who took to agriculture can get advice from the Agricultural Department. They also can get agricultural loans from the Government to carry on their cultivation.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it not the case that loans will be available only to those who have properties?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Even in the case of people who can give sufficient personal security, there is provision in the rules under the Agricultural Regulation to give small loans.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*): May I know what amount will be advanced to a graduate who takes up agriculture as his profession?

PRESIDENT: Well you are entering into all details of a scheme in the air such as how much amount is available and how much would be advanced to a graduate and on what security. They are all minute details in regard to the scheme.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The next point raised is that the Agricultural Director should work in co-operation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to encourage co-operative production. This is exactly what these two Departments have been doing for the past several years. As far as possible, the officers of the department meet the members of co-opera-

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tive societies interested in agriculture in different parts of the State give them advice and ask them to take to new methods of cultivation. The work will be continued and if the ryots will take our advice and co-operate with these two departments, we will be able to show better outturn of work.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Director of Agriculture, holds the view that the average yield per acre is increasing from year to year?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Not from year to year. There is a limit beyond which it cannot go.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the average yield in paddy cultivation per acre has at any rate increased from year to year for the last five or six years?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The yield has increased considerably in the areas where better methods of cultivation are adopted.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the places where phenomenal yield is seen?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have not got a list of all the places.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): At least one place?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): In our own farm in South Travancore we have got an area of 30 acres. At the beginning we were getting only 3 to 4 *kottas* per acre from this area. Now the yield has gone up to 18 *kottas* per acre.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does it repay the departmental expenditure in that farm?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It does more than repay the departmental expenditure.

With these observations, Sir, I oppose the motion.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): After having listened to the speeches of the members who have spoken on this side of the House and of the official member who has replied, I still maintain that the need for finding out some means by which our State can produce the maximum yield of paddy has not been sufficiently considered by Government. I would suggest that Government should take immediate steps to see that all lands fit for cultivation in the State are brought under cultivation so as to get the maximum yield possible. I press my motion.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the object of such cut motions is to draw the attention of Government to certain important matters on which the House has strong views. Certainly they are not intended to embarass the administration by robbing off a single rupee here or a single rupee there. After having heard the remarks of the

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[President.]

Government member—the Director of Agriculture—I should have thought that the Honourable members perhaps will be giving more opportunity to show better results as a result of the very useful discussions we have had and the very useful experience which we have heard this morning. However, if Mr. Sankaran thinks that he should press the motion, there is no other alternative than to put it to vote.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Karthikapalli I*): Sir, the object of the motion as is put forward, is that it is not intended as a censure motion on the working of the Department but simply for drawing the attention of Government and the Department to the great necessity of increasing the production of paddy in our country. If the Government and the Department would do all that is possible in the near future, I do not think there is any necessity for pressing this motion. I beg leave to withdraw.

PRESIDENT: Thank you.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 319.

PRESIDENT: The next item on the Agenda is Motion No. 319. Honourable members will remember that I made it an especial point in my speech that they must give their purpose in tabling such token motions. The member has not specified his object, and, as such, if he makes the motion, he will have the right to discuss questions from China to Peru.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is not a token motion, Sir.

PRESIDENT: I beg your pardon. As a motion proposing the omission of the whole allotment, it should have come first.

MR S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): I do not make the following motion:

To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for salaries.

Motion No. 320.

PRESIDENT: This is a token motion. Here again, the object of the mover has not been specified. The Honourable member has chosen to keep that a secret from us. If it is his object to indulge in some general remarks, he can do so on other motions which come up later. As it is, since the member has not specified his purpose, I shall not allow him to make the motion. He has violated the order made by the Chair.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): This motion was sent up before that ruling from the Chair.

PRESIDENT: Thank you for the information. Do you want to move it or to reserve your remarks to some other more appropriate motion?

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MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am afraid I may not get any further chance.

PRESIDENT: Then, you may make the motion now.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,305 for establishment by Rs. 10.

My object, Sir, is to bring to the notice of this House the fact that in making appointments in the department generally, and particularly in making recruitment to the establishment, the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries does not follow any sound principle. (Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai: I cannot hear, Sir.) One is surprised to find that he makes appointments rather arbitrarily and even in violation of definite orders promulgated by Government. I can furnish any number of instances to illustrate my point. When, for a particular post, general and technical qualifications have been prescribed, I wonder why the Director appoints persons who have neither the general nor the technical qualification, especially when such qualified hands are available.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): May I request the member to furnish a single example?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The Head Accountant of the Office of the Director of Agriculture does not possess any general qualification nor has he passed the Account Text Examination. Why he is retained in that post is not quite clear.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): When was that Accountant appointed?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): He might have been appointed years ago. That does not affect my position. My point is that an unqualified hand is being retained in that post when qualified hands are available.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Does the member suggest that persons already in service should be sent away when persons with better qualification become available?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The member has not answered my question, Sir.

PRESIDENT: "He might have been appointed years ago," he said.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): If that be so, how can the present Director be held responsible for that?

PRESIDENT: Inheritance. (*Laughter.*)

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): On a point of order, Sir, can any member make a special pleading for a particular officer?

PRESIDENT: No.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Similarly, Sir, qualifications have been prescribed for the post of Demonstrator in the department.

PRESIDENT: Let us not go into personalities.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I was referring to these cases merely because the Government member wanted instances.

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PRESIDENT: You might have declined to do that.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, the department has prescribed certain technical qualifications for the Demonstrator's post. I am at a loss to understand why persons who have not got that technical qualification are retained in that post. There are also other instances like that.

Promotions also are being given overlooking legitimate claims. Again, without referring to personalities, I will illustrate my point. A permanent attendant in the department who was getting Rs. 10, passed the departmental examination, and applied for a fifteen rupees vacancy. Ignoring his claims, an unqualified outsider has been appointed In reply to an interpellation this morning, the learned Chief Secretary said that, in making appointments to the Medical Department, the claims of communities not adequately represented would be considered favourably. I think that it is a general rule, or at least a convention, applicable to all departments. But the Director of Agriculture does not seem to follow that principle at all. Sir, members of the fishermen community certainly deserve some special treatment for appointments in the Fisheries Department.

PRESIDENT: I have heard at some length the speech of the Honourable mover of this motion. I am afraid that his observations are absolutely irrelevant. (*Hear, hear.*) The grant, to which the member has chosen to relate his activities, is the sum of Rs. 8,305, representing the salary of the Head Clerk and the salary of the Demonstrators. To father all these sins of commission and omission in the matter of recruitment, on the heads of the Head Clerk and the Demonstrators is absolutely irrelevant. I shall therefore stop further discussion of this question.

Motion No. 321.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Mahomed Haneef, I am afraid, is sailing in the same boat as some of the previous movers; the purpose of his motion has not been mentioned.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEFF (*Nominated*): I do not propose to make the following motion –

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8 305 for establishment by Re. 1.

Motion No. 322.

PRESIDENT: The next motion is by Mr. Kesavan Sastri, to point out to the Government that members of the depressed classes who have successfully passed out of recognised agricultural schools are not receiving any help, and to suggest the measures to be adopted for their encouragement.

That, again, I must hold, does not come under the grant proposed to be cut. It will certainly come under items which we find in the last page, *viz.*, motions dealing with the total grant. It is always the practice to discuss questions of general policy, and short-comings and defects of a department and its officers, under motions relating to the

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total grant for the department. But the method which seems to have been followed by the Honourable members is to get hold of a little grant here or a little grant there and discuss questions of principle and policy under such motions. That is absolutely irrelevant. Therefore, if the Honourable member wishes to speak on the question of policy he had in view when he sent up these motions, I would advise him to reserve his arguments for motions occurring in the last page.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at two of the clock.

I would remind the Honourable members that they have only ten minutes more for the discussion of this grant.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

322. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

The House adjourned for lunch at 12·59 P. M., and reassembled at 2 P. M., the Deputy President presiding.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The House has only ten minutes more for this Demand. That may be borne in mind by the members.

Motion No. 323.

The following motion was not moved :

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

323. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Motion No. 324.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : I move :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ള കർഷകന്മാരുടെ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥയെപ്പറ്റി പറയാനാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It has been ruled that questions of general policy cannot be discussed under this heading.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : Then I do not move it.

Motion No. 325.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Sir, I move :—

To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for contributions.

In the speech of the Financial Secretary, we were told that Government have decided to be a member of the Board of the Central Institute of Agriculture and that they have taken upon themselves the liability to pay something like one lakh of rupees and that the first instalment of five thousand rupees towards that liability has been provided for in the next year's budget. It is stated that a few other States have joined the Institute and as such Travancore should become a member thereof. It is also stated that Government expect that it is likely that the membership in it may bring forth certain advantages to the State.

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[Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai.]

We have not been told what those advantages are which the State is likely to derive out of this association. In the course of an interpellation answered last week in this House, we tried to elicit information regarding this from Government; but they were not able to throw sufficient light on this matter. Therefore, my object in making this motion is to ascertain from Government what the advantages are that we are likely to derive by the membership of this Institute. Further the liability is one of recurring expenditure spread over a period of 20 years, and as such I feel that we should accept the provision with an amount of caution. Hence, to ascertain what the views of Government are in regard to this matter, I make this motion.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The function of this Council is to promote, guide and coordinate agricultural research throughout India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and foreign countries. It has at its disposal a very large amount as research fund contributed by the Central Government. If Travancore, or any other State, or Province, which has representation in the Council is going to take up any important item of research work in regard to agricultural improvements, this Council will be glad to help that State or Province with funds from the Central Research Fund. If we obtain representation in this Council, we could hope to get from it expert advice and financial help when we take up for investigation any important agricultural problem.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May we have one or two instances in which we can get such help?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): For example the cocoanut palm disease is one which stands very sadly in need of further investigation. If we take up that question, we can present our programme to the Council and get their approval and suggestions and then we can have financial help from them.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 326.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ആഫീസ് ചിലവു്, പല വകചിലവു് എന്നീ ഇനങ്ങൾക്കായി ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ൧൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നു ഒരു രൂപാകുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേ കന്നുകാലികളെപ്പറ്റി കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി വേണ്ടവണ്ണം പതിയുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനാണു്.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I may just tell the member that he will have only two and a half minutes.

MR. K R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I rise to a point of order, whether the member can discuss questions of general policy under this motion

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think Mr. Varughese will be justified in raising the question of general policy under this heading.

The motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 700 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Re. 1. He may therefore confine himself to the ambit of that wording.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ൬൦൦ രൂപാ ആഫീസു ചിലവിലേക്കായി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ വെട്ടിക്കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം എനിക്കു പ്രധാനമായി പറയാനുള്ളത് കന്നുകാലികളുടെ രോഗംസംബന്ധിച്ചു ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനായി വെറ്റർനറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു എന്നൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ ഇതിലേക്ക് ഡാക്ടറന്മാരേയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കന്നുകാലികളുടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും രോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയാനായി ഈ ഡാക്ടറന്മാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ ചെല്ലുമ്പോൾ അവർ സാധാരണയായി പറയാറുള്ള തടസ്സം എന്താണെന്നുവച്ചാൽ, ഏതൊരുസ്ഥലത്തു കന്നുകാലിക്കു സുഖക്കേടുണ്ടോ ആ സ്ഥലത്തെ പാർവത്യകാരുടെ ലറർ ഇവിടെ വരട്ടെ അപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾ ആ സ്ഥലത്തെത്തി വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യാം എന്നാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ പറയാനുള്ളകാരണം എന്താണെന്നുവച്ചാൽ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇവക്കു പടിയുണ്ട്. ആ പടിവേണമെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഇന്നാരുടെ ലറററസരിച്ചു നാട്ടുപുറത്തു സഞ്ചരിച്ചു എന്നുപറഞ്ഞില്ലെങ്കിൽ പടികിട്ടുകയില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Which is the particular item in that subgrant which Mr. Varughese wants to attack?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപ്പറ്റി ശരിയായി വിവരിച്ചു ധരിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള സമയം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ തുടരുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 327 to 355.

The following motions lapsed on account of time limit —

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

327. To reduce the allotment of Rs 39,729 for Direction by Re 1.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON:

328 To reduce the allotment of Rs 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

329 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

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MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :
330. To reduce the allotment of 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :
331. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :
332. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE
333. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR :
334. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :
335. To reduce the allotment of Rs 39,729 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :
336. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :
337. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) :
338. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,769 for First Grade Agricultural Inspectors by Rs. 10.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
339. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,650 for seeds, manures, implements, etc. by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
340. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,740 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Re. 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :
341. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,740 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR
342. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,740 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :
343. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,874 for Agricultural Schools by Rs. 2

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :
344. To omit the allotment of Rs 10,874 for Agricultural Schools.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :
345. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1 86,446 under Demand V by Rs. 10.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI .
346. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MRS. HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY :
347. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :
348. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI
349 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Rs. 100.

MR. S. J. NAIR :
350. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR S. J. NAIR :
351. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

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MR. S. J. NAIR :

352. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR

353. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI

354 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI

355. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question is that the Demand V for Rs. 1,86,446 for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries be granted.

The demand was passed and the grant made.

DEMAND VI—LAND REVENUE.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI—Land Revenue.

Motions Nos. 356 and 357.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

356. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,000 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR :

357. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,100 for Tahsildar as Office Manager by Re. 1.

Motion No. 358.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, according to the ruling given by the Chair, my motion, as it is, is not in order and if I am allowed to move it under a proper head, I request the Chair to give me a direction.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : If the motion is not confined to the particular item, it need not be made now, because I find that the wording used is to point out that the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner must take the necessary steps for granting a remission of 50 per cent. of the land revenue for 1109 But the motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Office Manager by Re. 1. I think it will be better if Mr. Asan waits for a more appropriate opportunity.

The following motion was not therefore made:—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

358. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Office Manager by Re. 1.

Motions Nos. 359 to 361.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

359. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Office Manager by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

360. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Office Manager by Re. 1.

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